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■ INSTALLATION & LICENSING

■ Installation from Disk

In order to install the game, insert the game disc into the DVD drive.

(PC) Combat Mission's installer comes in a compressed RAR format. Before installing the game, extract (or "unzip") the files to a single, emply folder. Run the setup.exe file within this folder and follow the onscreen instructions.

(Mac) For the Mac version, simply open the disc icon and copy the game application into a place on your hard drive (for example, the Applications folder).

■ Installation for Download Version

After you have successfully downloaded the Combat Mission: Final Blitzkrieg - Downfall setup file, extract (or "unzip") the files to a single, empty folder. Run the "setup.exe" file within this folder and follow the onscreen instructions.

■ License Overview

Combat Mission is protected by an online activation system that helps us restrict the illegal distribution of the software with minimal annoyance and intrusion for the legitimate customer.

Note: only the Battlefront.com version uses our online activation system. If you have purchased your game elsewhere (e.g. in another storefront such as Steam), then you probably have a retail version of the game, which does NOT use our online activation system.

■ How to Find Your License Key

If you purchased Combat Mission through the Battlefront storefront, you will find your license key in your online account at www.battlefront.com. After logging in, click on the "My Orders" link for a summary of all orders you have made through Battlefront.com. Click on the "Order Number" to show the details of the order, including the license key. If you forgot your login, click on "Forgot Password" on the login screen. Enter your User Name and email address and a temporary password will be emailed to you. It is recommended that once you've logged back into your account you immediately change the password.

■ Activation / Licensing

When you first run Combat Mission, you will be prompted to activate your copy after the initial install. In most cases all you need to do is:

- a) Make sure the computer on which you have installed the game has an active connection to the internet.
- b) Choose Online Activation from the dialog window.
- c) Enter your license key into the correct field.
- d) Hit the Activate button and wait a few seconds while your license authorizes.

If you wish to install the game on a computer which has no internet connection, you must perform what is called a "Manual License Request". Off-line licensing is also a good workaround for online computers which experience problems with firewall, router or proxy settings which interfere with establishing an internet connection to the activation servers

(PC/Mac) Use the Activate New Products utility on your desktop:

- a) Click on the Manual Activation button.
- b) Enter your license key. Write down the authorization request code presented to you.
- c) On a computer with an internet connection, go to https://battlefront.mojohelpdesk.com/ and open a Help Desk ticket and send the license key, authorization code and game title that you are activating.
- d) A new code will be sent to you. Enter this code in the final field to complete the activation.

Additional Activations

Our End User License Agreement allows you to have the game activated on two PCs. Our online activation system enforces this limit, but will allow you two additional activations without asking questions (so called "Overflow Activations"). These Overflow Activations are meant to be used when you switch to a new PC and would like to continue playing the game on the new PC.

Note: there is no way to "unlicense" a previously activated copy on a computer.

- In addition to the previously described four activations, you can add one additional activation to your key every 365 days. To do this, visit http://www.battlefront.com.mojohelpdesk.com. Click on "+ new ticket" and open a Help Desk ticket to request an additional activation. Include your license key in the request.
- If your key is eligible for an additional activation (i.e. if you have not previously requested an additional activation within the past 365 days), then you'll be notified of your new activation and it will be automatically added to your key, so you can use it immediately.
- Should you ever need an additional activation more than once during a 365 day period, you can always contact our License Activation Support staff for help (see below).

■ License Activation Support

Battlefront.com prides itself on customer service, and the implementation of our online licensing system is a part of this. Please check out our Knowledgebase section for more detailed information on how our online activation system works:

https://battlefront.mojohelpdesk.com/

If you ever need specific assistance, do not hesitate to email us with a description of your problem. We usually respond within 1 working day.

■ Help Desk Link

https://battlefront.mojohelpdesk.com/

■ ENCYCLOPEDIA

The following section is a quick reference for the vehicles and weapon systems available in Combat Mission: Final Blitzkrieg – Downfall. It is by no means exhaustive and should be seen as a starting point for research; interested players will find countless and more detailed materials available in printed and online media.

United States

- United States Tanks
 - M26 Pershing

The M26 Pershing was a heavy (later redesignated as medium) tank that entered service in the United States Army in the final months of World War 2. Development of the Pershing began in 1942 with the T20 prototype, which successively evolved into the M26 through 1944. After repeated delays due to Army debate on whether such a tank was necessary, the Pershing arrived on the battlefields in the closing months of World War 2.

The M26 Pershing boasted a formidable combination of armament, armor, and mobility that made it a match for Germany's heavy and Panther tanks. The 90mm main gun was capable of penetrating all but the thickest armor, while the sloped armor allowed it to shrug off hits that would easily destroy a Sherman. Offense and defense were balanced with high mobility for a heavy tank, provided by an 8-cylinder Ford GAF gasoline engine and 11.9 hp / ton.

Although the Pershing saw only limited combat in WW2, it would play a crucial role in post-war American tank development, later used extensively in Korea and serving as a basis for following generations of American tanks.

Available beginning..... February 1945

Formations equipped..... Heavy Tank Company



■ M4 Sherman (Latest)

This was an M4 Sherman that had the cast hull of an M4A1 Sherman welded onto its front in a bid to increase the rate of Sherman production. Known to the British as the "Sherman Hybrid", literature may also refer to this variant as a "Composite" Sherman.

Available through..... March 1945

Formations equipped..... Tank Battalion



■ M4A1(76)W Sherman (Late)

An M4A1(76)W (Early) Sherman with several changes. The loader's split hatch has been replaced with a single piece hatch, and fitted extended track grousers to make the tracks wider for increased mobility on soft ground. A muzzle brake was also added to deal with problems stemming from muzzle blast obscuring the gunner's view.

Available beginning..... March 1945

Formations equipped..... Tank Battalion



■ M4A3(76)W (Easy Eight) Sherman (Late)

Later examples of the Easy Eight Sherman had additional armor welded to their hull front and sides as well as turret, using plates harvested from the hulls of knocked out Shermans.

Available beginning..... February 1945

Formations equipped..... Tank Battalion



■ United States Special Weapons

■ M18 Recoilless Rifle

The M18 was the US Army's first recoilless rifle in service. The M18 was versatile and could be used as an antitank weapon or as direct fire support. Rifling, almost total lack of recoil, and a telescopic sight made the M18 much more accurate than earlier smoothbore AT weapons such as the Bazooka.

Only a small number of M18s arrived in the European theater in 1945, and were used by Airborne forces.



■ M2 90mm

The M1 through M3 guns were the US Army's primary heavy anti-aircraft gun in WW2. The gun occasionally fulfilled the antitank role, similarly to the 88mm FlaK 18. The M1 and M1A1 had trouble depressing far enough to engage ground targets. The M2, standardized in 1943, rectified this with a new mount that allow the gun to depress far enough to engage tanks.



Rate of fire 6 rds/min

Commonwealth Forces

Commonwealth Misc Tanks

■ Comet I

The A34 Comet I was a British cruiser tank that entered service in the final months of WW2. An advanced derivation of the Cromwell, the Comet was a superb blend of firepower, protection, and mobility. Although the Comet was something of a transitional design and was quickly eclipsed by the Centurion main battle tank, it continued to service until 1958.

The Comet was armed with a modified 17-pounder (renamed the 77mm HV) that used a shortened barrel and a standard breech, solving the issues that earlier tanks had with fitting the large 17-pounder system into a cramped tank turret. Sloped armor and thickened armor compared to the Cromwell, and a low profile gave the Comet excellent protection. Propulsion was provided by a Rolls-Royce Meteor engine, a derivation of the Merlin aircraft engine.

Available beginning..... January 1945

Formations equipped..... Armoured Regiment (Comet) (British only)



■ Challenger

The Tank, Cruiser, Challenger (A30) was a British tank developed alongside the Cromwell. The Challenger combined the 17-pounder's firepower with the Rolls-Royce Meteor V12 engine's speed from the Cromwell. The heavy weight of the 17-pounder gun forced some compromises, resulting in thinner turret armor than the Cromwell. Only 200 Challengers were built before production was discontinued in favor of the Comet.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Recce Regiment (4 troop) (British only)



■ M22 Locust

The Light Tank (Airborne), M22, known by the British as the Locust, was a unique light tank designed to be delivered to battlefields via glider for airborne forces. Although Americandesigned, the tank was only used in a single regiment by the British 6th Airborne Division, where it was saw only limited action during Operation Varsity. The Locust was not a well-regarded design: the armor was too thin to repel even .50 caliber bullets, the gun weak, and the drive system was underpowered and unreliable.

Formations equipped..... Light Tank Squadron (Airborne Branch) (British only)



■ Churchill Tank

The Churchill tank, a heavy British Infantry Tank in service between 1941 and 1952, was one of the heaviest allied tanks of the Second World War: 38.5 tons. The tank was manufactured by Vauxhall Motors and counting all types, 7,368 were produced between 1941 and 1945. It was designed for a 5 man crew and could reach 15 miles/hour. First designed in 1940, the first tanks began rolling off the production line in June, 1941.

Many specialist vehicles were built on its chassis.

Formations equipped..... Tank Battalion (British only)

■ Churchill IV

The most numerous Churchill produced, the Churchill IV replaced the III's welded turret with a cheaper and better protected cast turret. It was otherwise identical to the Churchill III.



■ Churchill V

A Churchill IV, but equipped with a close support 95mm howitzer.



■ Churchill VI

Among the improvements compared with the IV, the VI added a cupola, and was the first Churchill model with a British produced 75mm gun. Very few were produced.



■ Churchill VII

The Churchill VII was the second major redesign of the Churchill series, and one of the most produced variants. The 6 pounder gun was replaced with a 75 mm gun. The VII was also wider and had thicker armor, and a heavier suspension. With 50% more frontal armor than a Tiger I, the tank was sometimes known as the "Heavy Churchill".



Churchill VIII

A Churchill VII, but equipped with a close support 95mm howitzer.



■ Churchill X LT

A pre-D-Day upgrade to older Churchill Mk III tanks with added armor for both the turret and hull sides and the 75 mm gun.



■ Churchill AVRE

The Churchill Assault Vehicle Royal Engineers, or AVRE, was a Mark III or IV with a turret mounted 290 mm spigot mortar. The AVRE was designed to be used by combat engineers to destroy fortifications and clear paths through minefields. The 18 kg charge had a limited range of 80 m. The tank also carried a 3-man sapper team that could dismount.

Formations equipped..... Assault Squadron (British only)



■ Churchill Crocodile

The "Croc" version of Churchill VII had a flame projector installed in the hull in lieu of the hull machine gun. The flamethrower had a range of about 100 m, and an armoured trailer towed behind the tank held the flamethrower's fuel.

Formations equipped..... Crocodile Regiment (British only)



■ Cromwell Tank

The Cromwell was a cruiser tank used in the armoured and armoured reconnaissance regiments of the Commonwealth forces. The Cromwell was the first British tank with a dual-purpose gun, a high speed engine, and good armor, all in a single well-balanced vehicle featuring great maneuverability and impressive speed.

Named after Oliver Cromwell, the English Civil War leader, the Cromwell tank was one of the most successful series of cruiser tanks fielded by Britain in WW2. Produced by Nuffield Organisation, with a powerful and reliable Rolls-Royce Meteor V12 petrol engine (540hp at 2,250rpm), based on engines used in aircraft such as the Spitfire.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Regiments (Cromwell), Armoured Recce Regiments

■ Cromwell IV

The Cromwell IV, the most numerous variant, was basically a Centaur III but with a 75mm gun and a Meteor engine that could reach up to 40 mph. It started being issued to armored units in 1943. It used very characteristic armor plates that were bolted to the frame.



Cromwell VI

A Cromwell IV, but equipped with a close support 95mm howitzer.



■ Cromwell VII

Among other improvements, this model received additional welded front armor and wider tracks. Its main armament was the OQF 75mm gun and it was powered by a 600hp engine.



■ Cromwell VIII

A Cromwell VII, but equipped with a close support 95mm howitzer.



■ Sherman Tank

The Commonwealth forces use several variants of the US M4 Sherman Medium Tank. During the war, the British received roughly 17,000 tanks (more than a third of all M4s produced), Some variants of the Sherman, notably the M4A4, were designed especially for export use. A noteworthy characteristic is that most Commonwealth Shermans did not have a .50 caliber machinegun in the commander's hatch.

In the British naming system, the M4 is called "Sherman I", the M4A1 "Sherman II", the M4A2 "Sherman III", and the M4A4 "Sherman V".

Formations equipped..... Armoured Regiments (Sherman)

Sherman I

The M4 with 75 mm M3 L/40 gun. It had basically the same specifications as the US variant.



■ Sherman IB

A close support version of the Sherman I, equipped with a 105mm howitzer. Formations equipped.... Armoured Regiments (Sherman) (Canada only)



Sherman IC Firefly

Same as the Sherman I, but with the QF 17 pounder (76.2 mm) gun as its main weapon. This was also known as the "Firefly" conversion. Another noteworthy difference is the additional hatch above the gunner's position, and the elimination of the hull gunner to make room for more 17 pounder ammunition. The mantlet is also approx. 13mm thicker than the standard US Sherman tank.



■ Sherman II

The Sherman II has the same specifications as the US M4A1.



■ Sherman III

Designated by the U.S. as the Sherman M4A2, this variant differs from the M4 in having diesel engines instead of gasoline engines.



■ Sherman V

Designated by the U.S. as the Sherman M4A4. Because of engine shortages, this variant used a Chrysler WC Multibank engine, necessitating the lengthening rear hull to hold the new engine. Three-piece bolted nose.



■ Sherman VC Firefly

The Sherman VC has the same specifications as the Sherman V, but with the "Firefly" conversion.



Sherman Crab

One solution for mine clearing was the Sherman "flail" tank, known at the time as the Crab. It is an otherwise normal Sherman with the addition of a front mounted rotating drum with heavy chains attached. The idea was the chains would either detonate the mines or render them inoperable.

Sherman Crabs have a special movement command, "Clear Mines", available to them that allows them to engage their flails. Although the speed is slow, the flail will detonate mines in front of the vehicle, allowing the Crab and vehicles following in its tracks to more safely traverse the minefield. It is important to note that the Sherman will rotate the turret to the rear when the flail is in operation, leaving it unable to easily protect itself.

Formations equipped..... Flail Squadron (British only)



■ Stuart Tank

The M3 Stuart, formally known as Light Tank M3, was an American tank named after the American Civil War Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart. In the British service, it also had the unofficial nickname of HONEY. These tanks were supplied to British and Commonwealth forces under the Lend Lease program prior to the entry of the U.S. into the war, and after that used by the U.S. and Allied forces until the end of the war.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Regiments, Armoured Recce Regiments

■ Stuart III

Also known as the M3A1. This model had a power traverse turret, with a turret basket and no cupola. A vertical gun stabilizer was installed and the Sponson machine guns removed. Fast and reliable, weighing 14.5 tons, it was well suited for the reconnaissance role.



■ Stuart V

Also known as the M3A3. This model had a welded hull and the position of the driver was moved forward and higher. The enlarged turret allowed more ammunition to be stored in the turret, freeing up space in the hull for additional fuel capacity.



■ Stuart VI

The rear of this version was raised in order to house "Twin" Cadillac engines. It also had a sloping hull at the front with enlarged hatches for the driver and co-driver, and on the back of the turret room was created for a radio.



Commonwealth Tank Destroyers

■ M10 Wolverine

The Wolverine Tank Destroyer was a US M10 GMC Tank Destroyer, developed for British use. It had an open-top turret and a US 76mm anti-tank gun, which improved its armor penetration capability compared to the 75mm gun. It was produced by General Motors and Ford, and it was numerically the most important US Tank Destroyer used in World War II, combining a reasonably potent anti-tank weapon with a turreted platform. It was designed based on the chassis of the M4 Sherman, and remained in service until the end of the war.

Formations equipped..... Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled)



■ Achilles

The Achilles was an American Lend-Lease M10 tank destroyer fitted with the more capable 17-pounder anti-tank gun.

Formations equipped..... Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled)



■ Archer

The unusual Archer was a self-propelled anti-tank gun built on the chassis of a valentine tank. The turret of the Valentine was replaced with a rear-facing low silhouette superstructure containing a 17 pounder gun. Facing the gun to the rear made the vehicle shorter, and allowed the crew to drive out of a firing position quickly after engagement.

Formations equipped..... Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled)



■ Commonwealth SPGs

■ Sexton II

The Sexton was a relatively simple design with an open-top superstructure mounted on the running gear of a Ram Tank (a medium tank produced in Canada). It was equipped with a 25pdr gun and a crew of 6, a driver and 5 gunners/loaders could fit inside. The Sexton served in the British Army from 1943 through to 1956.

Formations equipped..... Self-Propelled Artillery Section



Commonwealth AA Vehicles

■ Crusader III AA

Long after the usefulness of the Crusader as a cruiser tank had expired, the Crusader chassis continued to serve as the basis for multiple specialized vehicle roles. Many Crusaders were converted into an anti-aircraft vehicle assigned to armoured regiments. The AA Mk II conversion was armed with twin Oerlikon 20 mm guns in a partially open-topped turret.

Formations equipped..... Tank Battalions, Armoured Regiments, Armoured Recce Regiments



■ Morris C9B SPAA

The C9B was a longer version of the venerable Morris 15 cwt truck and designed as a self-propelled light anti-aircraft truck, with a Bofors 40 mm qun.

Formations equipped..... Anti-Aircraft Battery (Self-Propelled)



■ Commonwealth Armoured and Scout Cars

■ AEC II

The AEC (Associated Equipment Company) 4-wheel armoured cars were loosely based on the Matador artillery tractor chassis. In British and British Indian Army units, the AEC series fulfilled the same role as the Staghound. The initial Mk I had a Valentine turret with a QF 2 pounder gun. This weapon was upgraded to a QF 6 pounder in the Mk II. Along with the heavier gun was a more powerful engine and heavier turret.

Formations equipped..... Recce Regiments, Armoured Car Squadrons



■ AEC III

A close support variant of the AEC armoured car, the Mk III was equipped with a QF 75 mm gun.

Formations equipped..... Recce Regiments, Armoured Car Squadrons



Daimler Dingo

The Daimler Dingo was a highly successful scout car built by Daimler beginning in 1939. Designed as a reconnaissance vehicle, the Dingo had four-wheel drive, a transmission with five speeds in both directions, run-flat tires, independent coil suspension, and a low silhouette. The 55 hp engine could reach speeds of up to 89 km/h with a range of 320 kilometers. The two man crew was well protected behind 30 mm of frontal armour.

Formations equipped..... Widespread



■ Daimler II

The Daimler Armoured Car was a Birmingham Small Arms design. It is a larger version designed upon the same layout as the Dingo fitted with a turret similar to that of the Mark VII Light Tank and a more powerful engine. It features some advanced concepts for the time and is considered one of the best British armored fighting vehicles of the Second World War.

It entered service in mid-1941, and more than two thousand vehicles were built by Daimler. Formations equipped..... Recce Regiments. Armoured Car Squadrons



■ Daimler II (Littlejohn)

To improve the 40 mm gun performance, some Daimler armoured cars were fitted with the Littleiohn adapter, which used squeeze bore operation to increase their penetration.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Car Squadrons



■ Daimler SOD

This is a variant of the Daimler Armoured Car. SOD stands for "Sawn-Off Daimler". It is basically a turretless version based on the Mk II chassis.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Car Squadrons



■ Humber III

The Humber Light Reconnaissance Car was produced by the Rootes Group. It was based on the 4x4 Humber Heavy Utility (Humber box) chassis. From 1940 to 1943 over 3600 units were built. It saw service in many Infantry Reconnaissance Regiments in Tunisia, Italy and Western Europe. After the war, some vehicles remained in service with the British units in India and in the Far East.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Car Squadrons



Humber IV

The Humber Armoured Car was one of the most widely produced British armored cars of WW2. The vehicle entered service in late 1941 in the North African Campaign and remained in service several years after the end of the war.

This variant is fitted with a 37 mm gun as its main weapon.

Formations equipped..... Recce Regiments



■ Otter

The Otter was developed and produced by General Motors Canada as a replacement for the Humber LRC. Although 1761 units were produced from 1942 to 1945, fewer than 1,000 were delivered overseas.

The Otter served with Canadian units in the Italian Campaign and Northwest Europe. It was also employed by some British units.



Staghound I

The T17E1 was an American armored car produced in WW2 that did not see service with frontline US forces, since they moved to the M8 Greyhound vehicle instead. It was, however, supplied to Commonwealth forces during the war and received the service name of "Staghound". Around four thousand units were produced. Poland, New Zealand, and later Canada made extensive use of the Staghound, equipping many armoured car units exclusively with it.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Car Squadrons



Staghound II

A field modification originally by New Zealand's divisional cavalry regiment, the Staghound Mk II replaced the 37mm gun with a Mk I 3-inch howitzer in order to provide better protection against enemy infantry and anti-tank guns.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Car Squadrons



■ White Scout Car

The M3 Scout Car was an armored car also known as the White Scout Car. It was used in various roles including patrol, scouting, command vehicle, ambulance and gun tractor. Production of the vehicle started in 1940 and lasted until 1944, with more than two thousand units built. The M3 was supplied via lend-lease to Britain.

Formations equipped..... Motor Battalions, Recce Regiments, Armoured Car Squadrons



Commonwealth Armoured Carriers

■ Ram Kangaroo

A Kangaroo was an armoured personnel carrier derived from a tank chassis, converted by removing the turret and modifying the interior to fit troop passengers, as well as adding external rungs for passenger use. Kangaroos had advantages over halftracks and other carriers, as they retained their tank-level protection and the mobility afforded by full tracks. Kangaroos were first created by the Canadian Army and later used by rest of the Commonwealth.

The Ram was a Canadian derivation of the M3 medium tank, which was abandoned for that purpose due to adoption of the Sherman. Instead the Ram was used as a training tank and the basis for a number of specialized vehicles. About 500 Ram tanks were converted into Kangaroos, where they operated in special task-assigned squadrons in Europe.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Personnel Squadron



■ Stuart Kangaroo

A Kangaroo modification of a Stuart light tank. An expedient carrier originating in North Africa, their thin armor quickly led to the adoption of heavier Kangaroos such as the Ram, Priest, and Sherman

Formations equipped..... Armoured Personnel Squadron (Stuart) (British only)



Stuart III Recce

Recce versions of the Stuart were very similar to the Kangaroo versions, with the turret being removed. They differed in having more armament, and less seating since they were intended to carry a small scout team.

Formations equipped..... Armoured Recce units



■ Stuart V Recce

A turretless recce version of the Stuart V light tank. Formations equipped..... Armoured Recce units



Loyd Carrier

The Loyd Carrier was one of a number of small tracked vehicles used by the British and Commonwealth forces in the Second World War to transport equipment and men about the battlefield. It was built upon the engine, gearbox and transmission of a Fordson 7V Truck, with mild steel bodywork to which armor plate was bolted depending on application. The upper hull of the Loyd Carrier was covered to the front and sides but was open to the rear and above.

The Loyd carrier is the typical tractor for the 6pdr anti-tank gun.



■ Universal Carrier

The Universal Carrier is a common name used to describe a family of light armored tracked vehicles built by Vickers-Armstrong. These vehicles were widely operated by British Commonwealth forces during World War II. They were usually used for transporting of personnel, equipment and support weapons. Originally designed for a 2 man crew, the Universal weighed 3.7 tons and had an operational range of 241 kilometers, and a maximum speed of 48 kph.

Carriers can also be used as weapons platforms, and can be armed with Brens, Vickers, and 3-inch mortars.

Formations equipped..... Widespread





Wasp Carrier II

The deadly little Wasp was a universal carrier equipped with a flamethrower. The Mk II had a flexible flamethrower mount in front of the co-driver, and carried 100 gallons of fuel.

Formations equipped..... Motor Battalions



■ Wasp Carrier IIC

The Canadian version of the Wasp, the Mk IIC moved the fuel tank to the outer rear of the vehicle and reduced its size to 75 gallons. This allowed a third crew member to be added.

Formations equipped..... Motor Battalions



■ Commonwealth Halftracks

■ M5

Externally almost identical to the M3 Halftrack, but with a 7,400 cc engine. The M5 is heavier than the M3, due in part to heavier armor. Its rear frame sides were manufactured in one piece, rather than bolted. The M5 was primarily manufactured for Lend-Lease.

Formations equipped..... Motor Battalions, Recce Regiments, Armoured Car Squadrons



■ M5A1

This is the M5 with a M49 machine gun mount. It could fit one .50-caliber (12.7 mm) and two .30-caliber (30.06) machine guns. The models produced by International Harvester Corporation (IHC) had a slightly lower top speed and lower range as well.

Formations equipped..... Motor Battalions, Recce Regiments, Armoured Car Squadrons



■ M9A1

Same as the M5, but with stowage arranged as in the M2 halftrack, with access to radios from inside (as opposed to outside) and rear doors, plus a pedestal MG mount. It also has a ring mount and three MG pintles.

Formations equipped..... Motor Battalions, Recce Regiments



Commonwealth Soft Vehicles

■ Jeep

The Willys MB Jeep was manufactured in the US from 1941 to 1945, and was used extensively by the Commonwealth forces. British Airborne units also use Jeeps with Vicker K or Bren machineguns mounted on them.

Formations equipped..... Widespread





■ Bedford QLD

The Bedford QLD was the General Service cargo truck version of the QL series of trucks manufactured by Bedford Vehicles. The Bedford QL was in production from 1941 to 1945. More than fifty thousand units were produced in total, the QLD being the most numerous version.

Formations equipped..... Widespread



Bedford QLT

A Troop transport variant of the Bedford truck.

Formations equipped..... Widespread



Commonwealth Small Arms

■ Webley Revolver

The Webley was the standard issue service pistol for the armed forces of the Commonwealth for over 70 years. It is a top-break revolver with automatic extraction. That is, breaking the revolver



open for reloading also operates the extractor. This removes the spent cartridges from the cylinder.

The .38/200 Webley Mk IV variant, used in WW2, is still in use as a police sidearm in a number of countries.

■ Browning Hi-Power

The Browning is a single-action, 9 mm semi-automatic handgun with a 13-round magazine capacity. It is also known as P-35 alluding to its year of introduction.



It is based on a design by John Browning, and completed by FN of Belgium. It is one of the most widely used military pistols of all time and adopted by the forces of dozens of countries.

■ Lee Enfield Rifle No. 4 Mk I

The Lee-Enfield is a bolt-action, magazine-fed rifle that was the main firearm used by the Commonwealth forces. It was in service for more than sixty years from 1895 onwards. It was the



standard issue weapon to rifle companies of the Commonwealth nations in both the WW1 and WW2.

The No. 4 Mk 1 was officially adopted in 1941. Although it was lighter, stronger, and easier to produce than previous models, during the course of WW2 this model was even further simplified to help production.

■ Lee Enfield Rifle No.4 Mk I (Scoped)

Standard No. 4 rifles with telescopic sight mounts designed to accept telescopic sight. In 1944, the sights were Mk.3s. Same specs as the standard No 4 Mk1, but with a much longer effective range.



■ Sten Mk II

The Sten gun was a family of British 9mm submachine guns used by Commonwealth forces throughout World War II. Low cost and simple design made it also very efficient for use by



resistance groups. It is a typical submachine gun, i.e. a full-automatic firearm that fires pistol rounds.

The Mark II was the most common variant, with two million units produced. It has a very characteristic design with its metal loop for a stock.

■ Sten Mk V

This model was introduced in 1944 and is a better-quality version of the Mk II. Changes included a wooden pistol grip, a wooden stock and a bayonet mount. Curiously, the wooden stock models were typically assigned to Airborne troops.



Bren Mk II

The Bren was the primary infantry light machine gun (LMG) of the Commonwealth forces in WW2. It is a modified version of Czechoslovak-designed light machine guns, the ZB vz. 26 and



its descendants. The name Bren is a mixture of the words Brno and Enfield. The former was the city were it was originally designed, and the latter the site of the Small Arms factory in the UK.

It was adopted by the British forces in the 1930s and saw service throughout the latter half of the 20th century up until the Gulf War in 1991. It is fitted with a bipod but can also be mounted on a tripod or vehicle-mounted.

Commonwealth Special Weapons

Vickers

The Vickers machine gun is a water-cooled machine gun that bears the name of its maker, Vickers Limited. It served from before the First World War until the 1960s. Its design was based on the successful Maxim gun of the late 19th century. It was used on a tripod or mounted on vehicles. The Vickers had a reputation for being extremely solid and reliable.



■ PIAT

PIAT stands for "Projector, Infantry, Anti Tank". The PIAT was a British anti-tank weapon developed during the Second World War. The PIAT entered service in 1943 and remained in use with Commonwealth forces until the early 1950s. It was designed in 1942 to fulfill the UK's need for a better infantry anti-tank weapon.



The PIAT launches a 2.5 pound (1.1 kg)

bomb using a powerful spring and a cartridge on the tail of the projectile.

Effective range 110 m

■ 6-Pounder

The "6 pounder" is the British 57 mm gun. This was the UK's main anti-tank gun during the middle of World War II. The United States Army also adopted the 6-pdr as their primary anti-tank gun under the designation 57mm Gun M1.

An airborne variant of the weapon was mounted on a Mk3 carriage with foldable arms. It also has some small differences in the shield



■ 17-Pounder

The 17 pounder is a 76.2 mm gun developed by the UK during World War II. It was used as an anti-tank gun and also built into several British tanks. It was also used to upgun the Sherman in its Firefly variant, and the M10 Tank Destroyer in its Achilles variant. Armed with APDS rounds, it was capable of defeating all but the thickest armor on German tanks



■ 2-Inch Mortar

The 2-inch mortar, officially known as "Ordnance SBML 2-inch mortar" is a British mortar that was used by the Commonwealth during WW2 and later.

One of the advantages of this kind of mortar is its light weight, so it does not need vehicles to be carried around the battlefield. Although small, it has a greater range and more firepower than rifle grenades.



Note: The full-size 2-inch mortar can be used like an on-map mortar, but for direct fire only (cannot be accessed by spotters for fire missions).

■ 2-Inch Mortar (Airborne)

An airborne version of the 2-inch, equipped only with smoke rounds.

■ 3-Inch Mortar

The 3-inch mortar was UK's standard mortar used by the British Army during WW2. It is a conventional Stokes-type mortar, which is muzzle-loaded and drop-fired.



■ 75mm M1A1 Pack Howitzer

The 75mm Pack Howitzer M1 was designed in the United States in the 1920s to meet a need for an artillery piece that could be moved across difficult terrain. The gun and carriage was designed so that it could be broken down into several pieces to be carried by pack animals or flown in with air drops. The pack howitzer was commonly found amongst airborne troops, where its small size allowed it to



accompany them on airborne drops to provide light indirect assistance, and with HEAT rounds, a limited anti-tank capability.

■ 40mm Bofors Anti-Aircraft Gun

The Bofors gun is a Swedish-designed 40 mm autocannon designed in the early 1930s. In US service it was known as the 40 mm Automatic Gun M1. The Bofors gun can fire up to 120 shells a minute with a muzzle velocity of 881 meters per second, in both high explosive and armor piercing. During World War 2 the Bofors was used by most Allied forces as an anti-aircraft gun; the design proved to be



extremely popular, and the Bofors is still seeing service in various militaries as of 2013.

Note: Anti-aircraft guns in Combat Mission are static and cannot be moved, limbered, or towed after setup phase.

■ Commonwealth Artillery Support

■ 4.2-Inch Mortar

The 3-inch mortar was UK's standard mortar used by the British Army during WW2. It is a conventional Stokes-type mortar, which is muzzle-loaded and drop-fired.

Rate of fire.......... 10 rds/min (sustained)



■ 25-Pounder Howitzer

The 25-pounder entered service just before World War II started and was the major British field gun/howitzer. Probably the best field artillery piece of the war with high rates of fire and a reasonably lethal shell in a highly mobile base.

Rate of fire 1-5 rds/min



■ 3.7-Inch Anti-Aircraft Gun

The 3.7-Inch QF AA was UK's primary heavy anti-aircraft gun during World War II. It was roughly the equivalent of the German 88mm FlaK but with a slightly larger calibre of 94mm and superior performance.

Rate of fire 10-20 rds/min



■ 4.5-Inch Medium Gun

The BL 4.5 inch Medium Gun was a British gun used by field artillery units in WW2. It was designed as a replacement for the 60-pounder and equipped a significant proportion of medium artillery regiments, including half the Canadian formations.

Rate of fire...... 1-3 rds/min



■ 5.5-Inch Medium Gun

The BL 5.5 inch Gun was British artillery gun that entered service in the middle of WW2. It also equipped Canadian, Australian, South African, Polish and Indian regiments, and was also used by New Zealand after the war. During the Second World War, the standard organization was a regiment of 16 guns organized into two batteries.

Rate of fire 2 rds/min



■ 155mm M1A1 Long Tom Gun

The 155 mm Gun M1A1 was a towed gun used by the United States Army and supplied to the United Kingdom by Lend-Lease. Production of this heavy artillery piece was standardized in 1941.

Rate of fire 0.5-2 rds/min



■ 7.2-Inch Howitzer Mk I

The BL 7.2 inch Howitzer Mk.I was a series of heavy artillery guns designed by the UK at the beginning of WW2. The 7.2 inch (183 mm) was not a new design, but instead a re-lined version of the 8 inch (203 mm) howitzers dating from World War I. The carriage was a modernized version of that used on both the 8 inch howitzer and World War I, 6 inch gun.

Rate of fire...... 0.33 rds/min



■ Commonwealth Air Support

Spitfire IX

The Supermarine Spitfire was the main British fighter aircraft used by the Royal Air Force and other Allied forces in WW2. It was used in several roles such as interceptor, photoreconnaissance, fighter-bomber, carrier-based fighter, and trainer.

It is armed with 2 × 20 mm Hispano Mk II cannon with 120 rpg in the outer bays, and 2 × .50 cal Browning M2 machine guns with 250 rpg in the inner bays.

Configurations...... Strafe, Light



■ Typhoon IB

The Hawker Typhoon was UK's single-seat fighter-bomber, produced by Hawker Aircraft. While its predecessor, the la used Browning guns, the lb was cannon-armed. Equipped with bombs and ground attack rockets, the Typhoon became one of the Second World War's most successful ground-attack aircraft. Armed with 4 × 20 mm Hispano Mk II cannon.

Configurations...... Strafe, Light, Heavy, Rockets



■ German Wehrmacht

German Tanks

■ Panzer IIIM (Late)

Later Panzer III variants were equipped with longer-barreled KwK39 L/60s, added up to 57 mm of armor to the turret and spaced armor on the superstructure front and gun mantlet.

Available beginning..... January 1945

Formations equipped: Panzer Company 45 (Ad Hoc)



■ Panzer IIIN (Late)

The Ausf. N was the final variant of the Panzer III tank line. The 50 mm cannon was replaced with a KwK L/24 75mm short-barreled gun, and the spaced armor on the mantlet was shed to accommodate the larger gun.

Available beginning..... January 1945

Formations equipped: Panzer Company 45 (Ad Hoc)



■ German Self-Propelled Assault Guns

■ StuG IIIG (Concrete)

In a desperate measure to improve the outdated StuG III's protection against antitank weapons, some units made field modifications to their vehicles. In one such version, concrete was poured over the casemate to form a new layer of armor.

Formations equipped: Sturmgeschütz Battalion, Sturmgeschütz Brigade, Panzerjäger Battalion, Panzerjäger Battalion (Armored), Sturmartillerie Brigade, Tank Battalion (Mixed)



■ StuG IV (Early)

The StuG IV had the same role and basic design as the StuG III, the primary difference being that it was based on a Pz IV chassis. In contrast, the StuG III was based on the Pz III chassis.

Formations equipped: Sturmgeschütz Battalion, Sturmgeschütz Brigade, Panzerjäger Battalion, Panzerjäger Battalion (Armored), Sturmartillerie Brigade



■ StuG IV (Late)

Later builds of the StuG IV added the Nahverteidigungswaffe close defense system.

Formations equipped: Sturmgeschütz Battalion, Sturmgeschütz Brigade, Panzerjäger Battalion, Panzerjäger Battalion (Armored), Sturmartillerie Brigade



■ German Anti-Aircraft Vehicles

Ostwind

The Flakpanzer IV, also known as the Ostwind, was a self-propelled antiaircraft gun. Similarly to the Möbelwagen and Wirbelwind, the Ostwind was a mobile armored platform based on the Panzer IV tank chassis. The turret was replaced with a lightly armored open-topped superstructure. Housed in this new turret was a 37 mm FlaK 43 anti-aircraft gun, giving the Ostwind superior range and power over previous similar vehicles. Only 44 vehicles were completed before the war ended.

Available beginning..... January 1945

Formations equipped..... Antiaircraft Platoon (Armored Branch)



■ German Armored Cars

■ PSW 234/4

The PSW 234/4 was armed with a 75 mm PaK 40 L/46 antitank gun, meant to provide armored car formations with much needed firepower.

Available beginning..... January 1945

Formations equipped..... Panzer Battalion, Panzer Aufklärung Battalion, Panzer Company



German Halftracks

■ Sdkfz, 251/22

The SPW 251/22 was a late war support variant that was found in cannon platoons alongside the SPW 251/9 "Stummel". The 251/22 was armed with a 75 mm PaK 40 antitank gun.

Available beginning..... January 1945

Formations equipped..... Panzergrenadier Battalion (Armored), Panzer Aufklärung Battalion



■ German Soft Vehicles

■ Schwimmwagen

The Type 166 Schwimmwagen ("Swimming Car") was a light amphibious vehicle born of the experience of the early campaigns in western Europe. A light, general-purpose vehicle that could easily ford rivers was desired for the upcoming eastern front offensive. The Kübelwagen served as a base for the Schwimmwagen's design, but the final product only shared the engine. The Schwimmwagen had a seamless boat-like hull and no doors, making more of a boat on wheels than an amphibious car. A retractable propeller moved the vehicle up to 1.6 km/h in the water.

Formations equipped..... Aufklärung Battalion (Motorized)



■ German Small Arms

■ G612R

The M1985 Nagant revolver was the standard issue sidearm in the Soviet Union for the military and various agencies. The Nagant was unusual in that it had a gas-seal system which moved the



chamber forward when the revolver was cocked, which closed the space between the cylinder and the barrel. This closed gap forced more gas through the barrel, increasing muzzle velocity to 327 meters per second.

G612R is the German designation for captured pistols that were pressed into German service for rear echelon units and the Volkssturm militias.

■ G615R

More officially labeled as the TT-30 or TT-33, the Tokarev was a Soviet service pistol used alongside the M1985 Nagant. The Tokarev was a semi-automatic pistol popular for its reliability and is still used today by several armed forces.



G615R is the German designation for captured pistols that were pressed into German service for rear echelon units and the Volkssturm militias.

■ G671I

The Beretta M1934 was a semi-automatic pistol that began service with the Royal Italian Army starting in 1934. The weapon is simple, reliable, and chambered for a 9mm Corto round (also known as .380 ACP).



G671I is the German designation for Italian pistols that were pressed into German service for rear echelon units and the Volkssturm militias. Cartridge 7.62x25mm Tokarev

Cartridge	9mm Corto
Feed system	8-round detachable box magazine
Effective range	50 m

■ G209I

The M1891 rifle, popularly known as the Carcano, was the primary combat rifle of the Royal Italian Army since before World War I. When Germany disarmed much of the Italian armed forces in late 1943, large numbers of Carcano rifles fell into their hands.



These rifles were rebored to fire 7.92 mm Mauser ammunition and used by rear echelon forces, especially the Volkssturm.

Cartridge	. 7.92x57mm Mauser
Feed system	. 6-round integral magazine
Effective range	. 600 m

■ G254R

The Mosin-Nagant, or the Model 1891 as it was named officially, was a bolt action rifle and the standard issue rifle for the Soviet Army in World War II. The rifle was adopted by the Russian



Military in 1891, and it was modernized into the Model 1891/30 (or M30) after the Russian Civil War. The Mosin-Nagant was, and still is, known for reliability and accuracy.

Considering the length and ferocity of the war on the eastern front, it was inevitable that large amounts of Mosin-Nagant would fall into German hands. These rifles were used by some rear echelon forces and Volkssturm militia.

Cartridge	7.62x54mm R
Feed system	5-round integral magazine
Effective range	500 m (iron sights), 800 m (optics)

■ G281E

G281E is the German designation for captured Lee Enfield No. 1 Mk III* rifles that were pressed into German service for the Volkssturm militias.



Cartridge	.303 Mk VII SAA Ball
Feed system	
Effective range	500 m

\blacksquare Gewehr 33/40(t)

After the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, the production of many Czech vehicles and equipment was continued for German use. The vz. 33 rifle became the Gewehr 33/40(t) carbine under



German service, and was used primarily by mountain troops due to their much shorter length compared to the Kar 98k.

Cartridge	7.92x57mm Mauser
Feed system	5-round integral magazine
Effective range	500 m

■ MP3008

Also known as the Gerät Neumünster, the MP3008 was one of several German emergency small arms designs made in the closing months of the war. With manufacturing unable to produce the MP40 in sufficient numbers due to the loss of



produce the MP40 in sufficient numbers due to the loss of industry, the MP3008 was designed to fill the required role. The weapon was based heavily on the British Sten Mk II, a submachine gun that was notable for being much simpler to produce in great numbers.

The MP3008 used the MP 40's magazine which fed into the bottom, unlike the Sten's sidemounted magazine. Being typically made in small, scattered machine shops, the MP3008 demonstrated great variety in the details of its construction. Three such variants of the weapon, each with a different buttstock construction, are represented

Cartridge	.9x19mm Parabellum
Feed system	.32-round detachable box magazine
Rate of fire	
Effective range	.100 m

■ MP507

The MP507, or Gustloff Volkssturmgewehr ("People's Assault Rifle"), was another stopgap small arms design intended as a last-ditch effort to arm German resistance in the face of



industrial collapse. The rifle was primitive but simple to produce, consisting of only 39 parts, most of which could be stamped. The rifle used the same 7.92 mm Kurz ammunition and box magazine as the StG44 assault rifle.

About 10,000 MP507s were made, with the intention that they equip the Volkssturm being raised across Germany for homeland defense.

Cartridge	7.92x33mm Kurz
Feed system	30-round detachable box magazine
Rate of fire	
Effective range	300 m

■ MG15

The MG15 was a German machine gun that was first fielded in the 1930s, and was intended for use as a defensive machine gun on airplanes. Beginning in 1940, it was replaced by newer models on



aircraft, but found new life as a ground machine gun for units that could not field a full complement of MG34s and MG42s.

■ German Special Weapons

■ 37mm PaK 36

The PaK 36 was the primary German infantry anti-tank weapon until it was replaced by the 50 mm PaK 38 in 1942. Afterwards, the PaK 36 found use as a fire support gun mounted to halftracks. In the closing months of war, the gun was once again pressed into frontline service by Volkssturm units that had been left with no alternatives.



With the introduction in 1943 of the shaped charge Stielgranate 41 which was placed over the barrel and fired with a special blank cartridge, the PaK 36 was once again able to defeat modern enemy tanks, penetrating up to 180 mm of armor at an effective range of about 300 meters.

■ ICONS AND REFERENCE

Rank Icons

■ Commonwealth

Private



Lance Corporal



Corporal



Sergeant



Staff Sergeant



Volkssturmmann



Gruppenführer



Zugführer



Kompanieführer



Warrant Officer 3rd Class



Warrant Officer 2nd Class



Warrant Officer 1st Class



Second Lieutenant



Lieutenant



Volkssturm



Captain



Major



Lieutenant Colonel



Kriegsmarine

Gefreiter



Matrosengefreiter UA



Obergefreiter



Hauptgefreiter



Oberstabsgefreiter



Bootsmannmaat



Oberbootsmannmaat



Steuermannsmaat



Obersteuermannsmaat



Feldwebel



Stabsfeldwebel



Oberfeldwebel



Stabsoberfeldwebel



Leutnant zur See



Oberleutnant zur See



Kapitänleutnant



■ CREDITS

Lead

Christopher Nelson

Game Design

Charles Moylan Stephen Grammont

The Battlefront Team

Charles Moylan
Stephen Grammont
Cassio Lima
Mike Duplessis
Christopher Nelson
John Costello

Programming

Charles Moylan

Lead Tech Support

John Costello

3D Models / Animations

Cassio Lima Studio

User Interface Artwork

Mike Duplessis

2D Artwork

Mike Duplessis Cassio Lima Christopher Nelson Jean-Vincent Roy

Title Art

Cassio Lima

Game Manual

Christopher Nelson

Campaign Designer

Ben Donaldson

Quick Battles

Ben Donaldson

Scenario Designers

Matt Adema
Mike Duplessis
Mark Ezra
Brent Fox
Jean-Charles Hare
Markus Mohr
Nigel Mortimer

Christopher Nelson Karl White

Beta Testers

Matt Adema Boris Ajdukovic David Anderson Steven Burke

Justin Dunleavy

Mark Ezra Richard Felger Brent Fox

Michael Graham Jean-Charles Hare

Jean-Charles Ha
Steve Hines
Jim Holland
Gregory Keller
Jerry Lenaburg
Chad Lennerts
Ian Leslie
Robert Massart
Ken McManamy
Markus Mohr
Vincent Monaco
Nigel Mortimer

Dominic Rougier Kari Salo Jeffrey Smith Pete Wenman Karl White

Joona Mukala Josh Peterson

Continued on next page

Business Development Slitherine **Graphic Designer** Anna Basile Manager CEO Alberto Casulini Iain McNeil Video Editor Marketing Manager Michele Riviera DOP Giulia Sellitto Marco A Minoli E-Commerce Giulia Costa **Brand Manager** Marco Tonello **Technical Director** Philip Veale **Manual Layout** Myriam Bell Content Media Strategist Enzo Fallara Creative Director Richard Evans **Operations Lead Community Manager** Matthew Ravenwood Edward Jenkins **Executive Producer** David Sharrock **Operations Assistant** Callum Morris Media Relations Paolo Paglianti Joseph Stephenson Senior Producer Mark Hardisty Media Relations for Spain **Head of Accounts** and Latin America Dean Walker Associate Producer Rafael Zapata Josh Fan Sam O'Neill Admin Assistant DOP Assistant Richard Baker Adriana Bienati Assistant Producer **Customer Support Staff** Paulo Costa

Max Klose-Ivanov

Web Development

Joseph Miller

Valery Vidershpan Andrea Nicola Fernando Turi Yurii Shmeloyv

CEO, Matrix Games LLC

Erik Rutins